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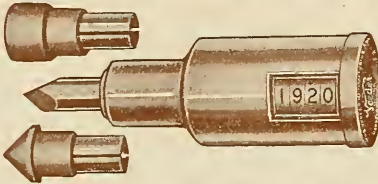
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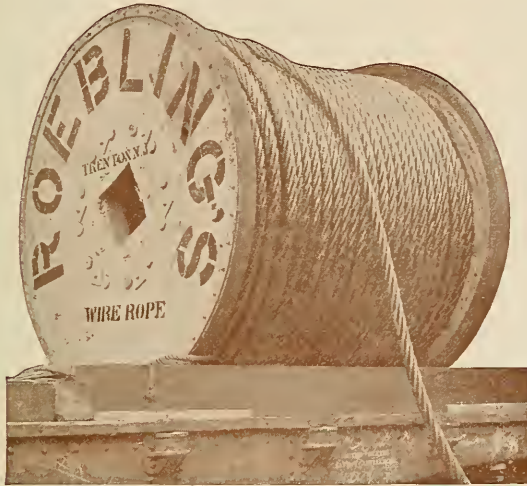
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ALUMNI BULLETIN

OF

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WALTER R. OKESON, Editor.

A. E. BUCHANAN, JR., Asst. Editor.

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NEWS AND COMMENT

"It Took a Man to Say It" In December the *New York Sun* gave a dinner to an All-American team which had been picked by its staff of sport writers. The boys selected were brought to New York and put on view at a public dinner which anyone with a ten dollar bill was able to attend. The dinner presented a cross-section of the sporting fraternity of New York. It was not a healthy atmosphere for a youngster to be in nor was it a particularly wise thing to subject him to so much hero-worship. Each boy was presented with a gold watch and made to feel that he and his ten companions were the outstanding figures in a great national sport. Pretty strong medicine for an inexperienced youngster to swallow.

One address and one only was made at that dinner. It was by E. K. Hall, Chairman of the Football Rules Committee. It is greatly to the credit of the *Sun* that they invited him to speak and stuck to their invitation after Mr. Hall outlined to them what he proposed to say. Knowing in advance that he intended to protest against the picking of All-American teams, to express the hope that no such dinner would ever be held again, to talk forcibly about the menace of professional football (many of the paying guests were sure to be promoters and one of the All-American selections was already playing professional football) they might have been excused if they had withdrawn their invitation. But instead, they agreed to permit Mr. Hall to express his opinions as forcibly as he desired.

He certainly expressed them forcibly and clearly. It took high courage to stand up before that gathering and throw a wet blanket over the up-to-that-moment joyous occasion. But, in doing so, Ed Hall struck a real blow for inter-collegiate football and showed the way to a return of sanity in our handling and appreciation of this great game.

The over-emphasis of having a winning team at any cost with the resulting unfair and unsportsmanlike tactics; the over-emphasis of individual players in a game which is essentially a team game; the selection of All-American teams which everyone except the kids selected realizes is nothing but "bunk" and which results in great injustice to the team-mates of the players selected—team-mates who are often responsible for most of the "star's" reputation; the over-writing of these "stars" in the newspapers; and finally the exploiting of these youngsters during their brief period in the limelight by professional football promoters all came in for vigorous criticism by Mr. Hall. In short, he showed conclusively that our present "attitude of mind" towards football with all its hero-worship and foolish lack of perspective is injuring, not helping, this best sport of them all.

I want to quote a few paragraphs from Mr. Hall's speech, having reference to professional football. Personally, I have no quarrel with professional teams. I am inclined to think that if they could draw their recruits direct from the natural players and not have to depend on college material it might help rather than hurt the college game. Proselyting for players and offering inducements to go to college would to a large extent cease if those boys who only go to college in order to play football had a more lucrative field offered them in professional ranks. But professional football at present has to depend for its returns on securing outstanding college stars who have been "bally-hooed" by the newspapers until they have a drawing value at the gate. There may be an occasional "Red" Grange who can cash in quickly but for most of these kids the balance sheet will show merely loss of valuable time, unsettling of ambition, upsetting of standards of value and sometimes of conduct and a bank roll just as small as when they

started. Let me quote a few paragraphs on this point from Mr. Hall's address.

"These promoters are seeking to exploit, capitalize and translate into cash for their own pockets the over-emphasis that the newspapers, the All-American pickers, the old grads and ex-players, the coaches, the undergraduates themselves, and the public generally, have been placing on the individual performance of some of the outstanding players. In our enthusiasm over the game and our great joy at seeing it well played, we have made paper heroes of too many of the outstanding players."

"The professional football promoters want to cash in on this and they realize that they must cash in quick. They offer the boys what every lad about to get out of college wants—a job—and with it they offer him big money and easy money. But it is not a real job, it is not a permanent job and it is not a good job. And it is not good money although it may be easy, and I will tell you why.

"A boy goes to college to equip himself to earn a livelihood, and take his part in the affairs of the world. Professional football does not offer him the opportunity for either a livelihood or a life career, and in this respect differs very materially from professional baseball. No lad will last many years in professional football. He may be good for a year or two and then he has to start over fresh and he is just so much behind the others.

"The promoter who tries to lure the college lad into professional football knows that he is not offering him a livelihood or a real opportunity, but he offers him quick money and easy money and it looks good to the lad. Quick easy money is the worst thing that can be put into a lad's hands the first few years after he gets out of college. He has got to learn some time that he cannot earn his livelihood that way, and the year or two's experience with easy money in the atmosphere of professional sport, is a bad start for any lad, and in my judgment not one in forty is big enough to be unaffected by it.

"It is unfair to these boys after they have spent four years to fit themselves for some life job to have some promoter influence them to throw it all away in the pursuit of false gods.

"And the pity of it all is that it is largely the friends of football who have so over-heroized and made celebrities of these youngsters, that they have developed the false ideas in the minds of the youngsters which too often make it easy for them to accept the invitation to waste a few years in professional football."

"We have a wonderful game, the greatest team game that the world has ever produced. It is a game richly worth preserving and friends of football should leave no word unsaid, no act undone which will tend to preserve it in all its vigor, virility and wholesomeness for the boys of the coming generation."

These Boys With a college greatly increased in size it is natural to expect more talent among the undergraduate body in the line of every extra-curricula activity. Certainly we have never had better student organizations than is the case this year. The Arcadia, the class officers and committees, the student members of the Board of Control of Athletics, all show an ability considerably above the average in the past. The publications have improved greatly, not only in editorial handling, but in business management. The *Epitome* Board has been actively on the job and remained at college during the holidays in order to get the printing of the book under way. It really looks as though for the first time in a half dozen years the *Epitome* will be out on time and be a financial success.

The Musical Clubs and the Mustard and Cheese Dramatic Society have unusual talent this year and exceptional management. Both organizations are planning trips for the spring and those alumni who aid them in putting on a show will be well repaid for their efforts. I can think of no way to bring back your college days more forcibly and enjoyably than to have the musical clubs or dramatic society of that college stage a show in your town. If you help the boys put it on and house one or more of them during their short stay, you will get more "Lehigh" in twenty-four hours than you have had in years. They are fine youngsters and to associate with them, get their fresh viewpoint on life, snatch for a moment a touch of their joyous abandon and realize that with it is a high seriousness of purpose, will make you revise your estimate of the coming generation if you happen to be a little pessimistic about the youth of our land.

Last year the Northeast Pennsylvania Lehigh Club helped the Mustard and Cheese to stage a performance in Wilkes-Barre and were well repaid for their efforts. This year's show is going to be a corker. The scenario is based on a Lehigh house party and the coach, the noted Ned Wayburn, of New York, is enthusiastic about the play these boys have written. It is going to be a hilarious performance and you don't want to miss it.

The Musical Clubs last winter gave a concert in Orange, N. J., and broadcast from the Newark station. The New York and New Jersey alumni who aided them were enthusiastic about their performance. This year the clubs will again go to Orange and also repeat their broadcasting stunt in Newark. Why not get them for your town? You can do nothing which will advertise Lehigh in your district in a more favorable way.

A QUIZ FOR PROFESSORS

If You Ever Drew a Bald-headed Six or Better, You'll be Interested in the Questions the President Asks the Faculty, in an Effort to Achieve a Logical Revision of Engineering Curricula at Lehigh

IF ONLY BRIGGS were a member of the BULLETIN staff, this would be a page of cartoons, and you'd all read it. It would be headed, "Wonder what a college president thinks about?" and it would show Dr. Richards, sketched in eight poses, under each of the first seven being one of the points listed below. Under the last one, the artist might well letter the words, "Well, there's something for you to think about, gentlemen. I have my own private answers doped out, but let's see if you can figure out some better ones."

In last month's BULLETIN an open letter to the alumni from the President was printed. In it, Dr. Richards announced that the Council of the College of Engineering at Lehigh is studying the various engineering courses with a view to their revision, and he asked that alumni having suggestions concerning subject matter for the courses submit their ideas to the Council.

This month we are reproducing the suggested procedure in considering changes in the courses which has just been sub-

mitted by the President to the Faculty, to guide the discussion of possible revision. This outline is reproduced for several reasons; first, because ye editor gets occasional demands from his "customers" for something more substantial than the Hoo-Rah-Ray-Let's-Go-Lehigh type of "copy"; second, because the subjects covered in it are just as interesting to a college man as those on the sports pages; third, because it is news of what is going on at Lehigh, and fourth, because it is an example of the logical, thorough manner in which all Lehigh's problems are being handled. Follow the President's line of thought; observe the way he starts at the beginning and follows logically through to the end; notice that traditions are sacred only so long as they are true; ask yourself if the same things haven't occurred to you, although you never put it into just those words. Then perhaps you'll understand better why we fellows on the campus have no fears for Lehigh's future so long as Richards is at the helm.

But pardon us, this is his story—not ours.

Before making any radical changes in the engineering curricula, it seems to me that it is desirable to consider the following questions and to reach an agreement concerning them.

1. WHAT IS THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF THE ENGINEERING CURRICULA AT LEHIGH UNIVERSITY?

a. Should they undertake to lay a broad foundation in pure and applied science, in economics and the humanities, for a professional career?

b. Should we prepare men who are primarily technicians and who will follow engineering as a vocation?

c. Should we emphasize the importance of the *service* which an engineer may render to society, or frankly and avowedly train men with the sole idea of *making money*?

2. Assuming that for the present the time has not come when the period of training of engineers can be increased beyond four years, WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CREDIT HOURS WE CAN REASONABLY DEMAND FOR A BACCALAUREATE DEGREE IN ENGINEERING, assuming that there is a serious effort made to adhere to the standard credit hour of three hours of effort for each hour of credit? When the maximum number of hours which can be reasonably demanded has been determined, will it be logical to permit deviations therefrom either upward or downward?

3. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF REQUIRING SOME FORM OF SUMMER WORK AS A PREREQUISITE FOR GRADUATION?

a. As a first step in the extension of the requirements for graduation from an engineering curriculum, are we ready to include the requirement of attendance at one or two six weeks' summer sessions for graduation? Two such summer sessions would be equivalent to the addition of one full term to our requirements.

b. If we are not prepared to increase the requirements for the baccalaureate degree in engineering as a matter of University policy, is it logical to permit any of the curricula to have requirements of resident summer work?

c. Is it preferable to require two or three summers of practical employment to the requirement of formal resident summer study?

d. If as a matter of University educational policy it is preferable to demand one or two or three summers of practical employment to summer work done in residence, is it logical to give formal University credit for work over which the University has no jurisdiction?

4. Assuming that we have agreed upon an answer to question 1 and without regard to existing individual courses of study, How SHOULD THE TIME required for the baccalaureate degree in engineering BE DISTRIBUTED in a broad way AMONG THE MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES, THE HUMANITIES OR NON-TECHNICAL SUBJECTS SUCH AS ENGLISH, LANGUAGE, ECONOMICS, PSYCHOLOGY, ETC., the principal engineering subject represented by the curriculum in which the student is enrolled, and other correlated engineering courses? This, I take it, is one of the most important and difficult questions to be settled in the consideration of this general question. In this connection it seems to me desirable that we reach some definite policy concerning free electives in the engineering curricula or of restricted electives—that is, of a group of optional courses. Many educators believe that some free electives should be permitted in order that students may be allowed to follow their own bent in the selection of some subjects which are not considered as fundamental. My own experience with free electives leads me to favor the idea of restricted electives or options.

5. HOW MUCH TIME SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TO MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS, and how much of this time should we be willing to accept as applicable to the requirements fixed for a degree? Obviously, a definite place in the curriculum must be made for physical education and for the basic work in M. S. T. It would seem desirable to provide an option in the third and fourth years between some subject or subjects and the advanced M. S. T. courses to simplify the selection of the latter. It does not seem essential, however, that we count the full amount of credit received in M. S. T. for graduation.

6. Assuming that answers to the foregoing questions have been agreed upon, it becomes possible to undertake the allocation of individual courses to one or another of the major divisions of knowledge set up in answering question 4. This process will doubtless be fraught with great difficulties and it may necessitate the abandonment of some courses of trivial value or the upward and downward revision in the content of others. It is my belief that every course offered should undertake to present fundamentals and to train students in logical methods of reasoning. I do not believe that highly specialized or descriptive courses have much value. I DO BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT EVERY FUNDAMENTAL COURSE SHOULD BE TAUGHT WITH A VIEW TO ITS POSSIBLE PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS in order that the student's interest in the subject and belief in the value of the course will be stimulated.

7. Having set up our engineering curricula by some such logical procedure as that which has been outlined, WHAT SHOULD BE THE FUTURE POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE DEGREE OR DEGREES GRANTED UPON THE COMPLETION OF THESE CURRICULA?

a. With the exception of a very limited number of colleges the degree of Bachelor of Science in one or another division of engineering is normally given.

b. If we believe that it is possible by purely academic processes to prepare men for engineering work without a period of practical apprenticeship it would seem logical to continue the principle of giving professional degrees upon the completion of the several curricula.

c. If it seems desirable to abandon our present practice and give the degree of Bachelor of Science, are we ready to adopt the practice of some other institutions in awarding professional degrees to those of our graduates who after say five years of successful practical experience, a part of which has been in responsible charge of work, and who submit a suitable thesis after their professional record has been approved?

d. Assuming that we agree to confer the degree of Bachelor of Science as the baccalaureate degree with some provision such as indicated in (c) for awarding professional degrees, are we ready to agree that the degree of Master of Science in one or another division of engineering shall be the only degree recognized upon the completion of not less than one year of resident graduate study?

In this whole consideration it seems to me vital that we regard the questions of curriculum building as University rather than departmental problems. Without doubt the department chiefly concerned with the particular curriculum should be free to allocate the time at its disposal to such courses as the department offers which seem best to fit the requirements of the case; but in the settlement of the broad general principles the department should not be given an entirely free hand.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOTELS IN MANY CITIES PLANNED TO COORDINATE ALUMNI INTEREST

EVEN as 1925 witnessed an important step toward the ideal of world understanding, in the Locarno pact, so did it see the beginning of a movement which gives promise of binding together in friendship the Universities and Colleges of America in the common cause of higher education. Lehigh was the scene of the inception of this movement, for it is an outgrowth of the convention of the Association of Alumni Secretaries and Alumni Magazines Associated, held at Lehigh last April.

Briefly stated, the plan consists of the establishment of intercollegiate headquarters in practically every city in the United States and Canada, where any alumnus of any of the seventy participating colleges may go to establish contact with any other alumnus. The addresses of all the college men located in that particular city will be on file in the headquarters; a file of the alumni magazines and other current literature from each of the participating colleges will be available, and the intercollegiate headquarters will provide a common meeting ground for college men and women under conditions that will make for social congeniality, thus furthering and strengthening the coordination of alumni interests, upon which every higher educational institution must depend to a great extent.

These intercollegiate headquarters will be established in a leading hotel of each city, the selection of the hotel being left to a committee representing the associated

alumni of the seventy colleges, who will designate as an official "intercollegiate hotel," those hostelries which have the best facilities and which evince a cordial spirit of co-operation with the movement. All college men and women who travel regularly will soon be able to chart their course by the Intercollegiate Hotel insignia, thus moving from one alumni home to another, meeting friends wherever they go and resuming old friendships.

The establishment of these intercollegiate headquarters will naturally center alumni activities in each city in the designated hotel, so that the mutual interests of the alumni of all the colleges will be emphasized and through the friendships and co-operation thus fostered, the college men and women of each city will be able more effectively to discharge the responsibilities to their community imposed by their education and training.

A large number of leading hotels in the principal cities have already endorsed this plan and promised their co-operation. Requests from many others, seeking appointment as official intercollegiate headquarters for their district are being considered by the committee. Lehigh alumni desiring additional information on the plan, which involves many additional interesting details, may write Alumni Secretary, Walter R. Okeson. If the hotels in your city are interested in participating in the movement, refer them to Levering Tyson, 311 East Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN

RESULTS TO DATE—WHAT THE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY SHOWS—A HOLE WHICH WE MUST FILL

"A Gift from Every Lehigh Man in Our Diamond Jubilee Year"

BALANCE SHEETS are not particularly interesting reading but the one we publish on pages 14-17 in this issue is sufficiently so to warrant taking a moment to look it over. When you realize that Lehigh's assets on September 1, 1925, were slightly in excess of eight million dollars and compare this with conditions twenty years ago when, except for a few buildings and some land, we were practically broke, the change is startling. Not so startling, however, as will be the change in the next twenty if the progress shown in the last three years continues. There seems little doubt that it will continue and increase in geometric ratio if our present leader, Dr. Richards, is spared and you fellows keep "a-pushin' and a-shovin'."

A glance at the endowment figures is interesting. In 1904-05 our endowment was \$1,083,732 and we owed \$765,000. In 1924-25 our endowment was \$4,431,631 and we owed nothing but a small current deficit. Quite a change! In the last three years our unrestricted endowment has jumped from something over \$2,700,000 to almost \$4,200,000, an increase of over fifty per cent. If you look in the table of Permanent Funds you will see the reason why. It is due to the fact that a new fund "The Greater Lehigh Fund" showed on September 1, 1925, a total of \$1,359,769.88. Since then we have collected about \$120,000 so today this fund is close to the million and a half mark.

If you glance at the Statement of Income and Expense you will note that our total income for the year 1924-25 was \$731,023 as against an income of \$487,329 in 1919-20 and of \$154,660 in 1904-05. Of course the increased enrollment accounts for much of this but a larger return on our endowment investments (this has increased from 4½% to 5¼% under the able management of our Finance Committee headed by S. D. Warriner, '90) plus almost \$59,000 from the Greater Lehigh Fund helped very considerably.

But we face a loss in income next year. In the past the University has been using the annual disbursement from the Packer Estates as income. All of this comes from royalties on coal lands and as every dollar received represented depletion of coal resources on these lands this money should really have been treated as principal, not interest. Under a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees it will be so treated after this year. Therefore we face a reduction in our income of from \$30,000 to \$35,000.

Will we be able to balance our budget next year with this depletion of income to be faced? Perhaps. It depends on how much money comes in on Endowment Subscriptions and how much additional from Alumni Fund Gifts. It behooves us in this our anniversary year to put forth every effort to pay up as much as possible of our endowment subscriptions and to do our utmost to interest those who are not paying on endowment to make a gift to income through our Alumni Fund.

For two years we have all worked hard to increase Lehigh's financial endowment. Now it is up to us to work even harder to create for her "A LIVING ENDOWMENT." Look at Lehigh's growth in the last twenty years. Visualize what the next twenty years should show. Realize how little we alumni did, up to three years ago, to produce the wonderful University we have today. Then make up your mind to build yourself into the Lehigh of the future by steady yearly giving. Put her in your budget. Write her in your will. But more than anything else, give her some of your time. Work and plan for her glorious future.

LEHIGH'S SUPPORTERS
in her
DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR, JUNE, 1925, TO JUNE, 1926
Pledges and Payments to January 11, 1926

Classes	Total No. of Members with Addresses	No. of Men Who Have Made Endowment Payments This Year	No. of Men Who Have Pledged to Alumni Fund	No. of Men Who Have Made Payments to Alumni Fund This Year	No. of Givers to Lehigh in Her Diamond Jubilee Year	Per- centage of Givers
1925	264	1	112	30	31	12%
1924	267	50	9	8	58	22%
1923	247	30	11	5	35	14%
1922	232	26	13	10	36	16%
1921	193	17	11	6	23	12%
1920	189	22	1	....	22	12%
1919	144	20	8	5	25	17%
1918	143	22	7	5	27	19%
1917	173	19	6	4	23	13%
1916	136	17	8	3	20	15%
1915	127	9	5	3	12	9%
1914	129	26	2	2	28	22%
1913	143	21	5	1	22	15%
1912	133	17	3	2	19	14%
1911	124	19	3	1	20	16%
1910	170	28	....	....	28	16%
1909	138	21	4	3	24	17%
1908	149	17	5	3	20	13%
1907	126	19	3	3	22	17%
1906	120	30	4	3	33	28%
1905	115	12	....	....	12	10%
1904	96	21	3	3	24	25%
1903	91	24	3	3	27	30%
1902	51	10	....	....	10	20%
1901	62	12	2	1	13	21%
1900	63	8	2	2	10	16%
1899	46	4	3	2	6	13%
1898	66	8	1	....	8	12%
1897	76	16	2	1	17	22%
1896	99	17	....	....	17	17%
1895	105	25	4	3	28	27%
1894	70	13	4	2	15	21%
1893	76	11	3	3	14	18%
1892	42	10	2	....	10	24%
1891	44	8	3	2	10	23%
1890	64	13	....	....	13	20%
1889	55	12	1	1	13	24%
1888	57	11	....	....	11	19%
1887	42	8	....	....	8	19%
1886	36	8	....	....	8	22%
1885	22	1	....	....	1	5%
1884	16	4	....	....	4	25%
1883	23	4	1	1	5	22%
1882	6	1	....	....	1	17%
1881	5	1	....	....	1	20%
1880	8	....	....	....	....	....
1879	5	....	1	1	1	20%
1878	9	2	1	1	3	33%
1877	9	1	....	....	1	11%
1876	10	1	....	....	1	10%
1875	8	....	....	....	....	....
1874	4	1	....	....	1	25%
1873	3	....	....	....	....	....
1872	4	....	....	....	....	....
1871	2	....	....	....	....	....
1870	2	....	....	....	....	....
1869	1	....	....	....	....	....
	4840	698	256	123	821	17%

WHAT IS A UNIVERSITY FOR?

AN ADDRESS TO STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
BY PROF. N. M. FENNEMAN

RECENTLY there came to my desk a student magazine. It was at least as good as any undergraduate paper that I remember. Its make-up, its illustrations, and even its jokes were creditable. Some of its articles verged on the scholarly. Two pages attracted my special attention, the first and the last. I quote first from the last page, which extolled the worth of the intellectual life, in disregard of selfish benefits which might accrue:

Back in the seventies James Clerk-Maxwell, the great mathematical physicist, developed a tough-looking formula of the most abstract type. A thorough study of this formula convinced him that there were wave lengths of certain qualities and properties. Being a research man, he simply published this fact and went on about his mathematical researches. I think that if James Clerk-Maxwell had offered this formula to anybody for forty-eight cents he would not have found a buyer; but being a research man, it never occurred to him to offer it to anybody for any sum. A little later a man by the name of Hertz, working with Helmholtz, ran across this formula, and, after looking over the mathematical work, concluded that since the theory was true mathematically, the waves could be developed in the laboratory. So after a period of time he came out of his laboratory with the Hertzian waves; he was in his young thirties when he did this. Even then, I think that nobody would have given him forty-eight cents for his waves. Being a research man, he wasn't concerned with the price of them, but he simply gave them to the world and went on about his business of researching. Marconi took Hertz's work and in 1899 he threw the first wireless message across the English Channel. It has been estimated that in a few years each of the thirteen letters of Clerk-Maxwell's formula will be worth one hundred million dollars in invested capital.

So much for the last page. The first page was different; as you would expect the first to differ from the last: only more so. It began with a quotation from Stephen Leacock which ran as follows:

If I were founding a university—and I say it with all the seriousness of which I am capable—I would found first a smoking room; then when I had a little more money in hand I would found a dormitory; then after that, or more probably with it, a decent reading room and a library. After that, if I still had money over that I couldn't

use, I would hire a professor and get some textbooks.

The article then went on to commend Leacock's fine analysis of educational values. The student author begins by assuring us:

The rather unusual quotation above neatly sums up the essentials of a college education.

It would be hard to find anywhere in the world two such opposite ideals brought within twenty pages of each other. There

were only ten thin sheets of paper between them. In a way they did not differ much. The first page did grudgingly concede in the last sentence that truth may also be a good thing to look for if it does not interfere with fellowship and tobacco. No doubt the writer of the last page would make a corresponding concession, with the order inverted. They differ merely as up differs from down or as north differs from south; south is only north up-side down. The relation between light and darkness is very much the same.

It is hard to accept Leacock's avowal that he is writing with all the seriousness of which he is capable. I ought to say that I am a great admirer of Leacock and of his charming essay on "Oxford as I See It." If his idea of an incipient university is what he states here

then the 18th Amendment closed up some 900 of them in Cincinnati. It was a great pity to stop so many promising centers of education. Some of them had even advanced to his second stage and had dormitory attachments. Presumably the next step would have been a reading room and then a professor.

That the last page of the previously mentioned magazine was written by a dean and the first by a student is not significant. Students have all ideas from the highest to the lowest and so have professors. In fact the particular bit of deliquescent nonsense on the first page, which formed

"IF I WERE founding a university," said Stephen Leacock, "I would found first a smoking room, then a dormitory, a decent reading room and library. After that, if I still had money over that I couldn't use, I would hire a professor and get some textbooks."

Did Leacock have the right idea? Is it true that "it's the friends you make at college that count"? Is the building of character really the fundamental purpose of a university?

Read the views of a college professor, with a sense of humor, on "what it's all about." Then turn back to Dr. Richards' outline of the plans for revising Lehigh's engineering courses and see if the answers to his questions are any easier.

the student's text, was taken from a book by a professor of economics, famous as a literary man, who ought to have known better than to throw out this piece of poisoned candy where it was apt to be picked up and swallowed by a student.

Do The Professors Know?

Professors have much to answer for in this line of sins. First, for failure to clear up their own ideas as to what a university is for, and second, for indulging a line of insincere and cynical talk that is intended to please the less serious student. Partly as a result of this and partly as a result of poor teaching, it is not uncommon to hear old graduates talk in this strain: Nothing that I ever got from books did me any good. It's the life that counts. Don't be a grind; the gentleman's grade is C. Professors are all right in their way, and in their place, but don't let them interfere with your education. It's not what you learn that matters; you'll forget all that; it's the number of friends you make that counts.

The trouble about such talk is that it uses a real truth in such a manner as to convey a lie. Every professor knows that much of what is learned will be forgotten, at least in its concrete form. But the graduate who can say that what he learned has left him as he would have been without it is indicting both his college and himself.

But returning to the two points of view, which I quoted at the start. We are here confronted with two opposing philosophies as to what is worthwhile in a university. It is not a question as to whether scholarship and social life are both legitimate and necessary. Everyone concedes that at the start. But two things can not both come first. The library and the loafing room may be in the same building, but whichever dominates, the other is subordinate.

The university exists for the intellectual life; the church exists for the spiritual life; the army exists to fight; the factory exists to make goods; the retail store exists to sell them to the people. All these institutions do engage and must engage in other activities. The church very properly gives attention to social life; also to better housing and law enforcement. Just now it is much occupied with national, and especially with international, affairs, and very properly so; but none of these things make a church. It would still be a church if it only worshipped. When that ceases it is no longer a church.

A certain great factory in Mill Creek Valley exists to make soap. It sustains a health department and an athletic council and a football team. It has its social secretaries, perhaps even religious organizations; all most commendable and probably necessary, but all subsidiary. None of these make it a factory. Only so long as it manufactures soap is it a soap factory.

The university exists for intellectual activity. This includes the handing on of knowledge, its increase and the training of

minds. It does not exist for any sort of bodily training or social culture or even to develop character. These words may so shock many well-meaning people that it becomes important to point out the relation which these other desirable elements bear to university life.

It may smooth the approach to this problem if we add that the army does not exist to improve men's health. This shocks no one, yet the role of health in an army is much the same as in a university. It takes health to fight, and it does not pay to send men to the front who have not the strength to use their training. Intellectual activity goes on better among healthy people. Moreover, it does not pay to spend large sums equipping men intellectually who have not the health to use the equipment when paid for. Health is closely related to recreation, so it is neither strange nor wrong that physical training is often allied with games. In the practical working out of a university it is found necessary to care for health and provide for games, but football does not make an institution a university any more than it makes it a soap factory.

Character in College

The argument for character is much the same. It is badly needed in the daily work of the University. It conditions the behavior of the mind more than men realize; more than most professors realize. Every hour's work makes demands upon it. Moreover, it does not pay society to put power and leadership into hands that will not use it, or will misuse it. But neither character nor health, nor social culture, nor all three, will make a university. All are subsidiary.

This is not belittling the importance of character. In fact, it provides a better atmosphere for the growth of moral principles. The consciousness of a high purpose is the first element of uprightness. A lack of well-defined purpose among students is the most serious moral defect in any college. Students are for the most part grown men and women, and to be doing something for four years without knowing why, does not conduce to self-respect and therefore not to character.

Much the same thing may be said about making friends. The closest and healthiest friendships are formed by companions in serious business. When people have nothing to do except enjoy themselves and love each other they generally do not do either very long. The friendships between old soldiers are much stronger than between tourists at the seaside or the winter residents of Florida. So if a man were planning a college purely for the purpose of cultivating friendship among the students he would do well to make some other purpose primary and let the friendships be incidental.

I want to make my fundamental proposition perfectly clear—that a university exists for one purpose, not for four nor for three, nor for two, but for one. It must look out for other things, just as an army

must, or a modern factory. These are among its duties but are not the reasons for its existence. In a university, nothing ranks with scholarship and when the one central purpose is not realized by both professors and students, all other duties are poorly performed.

Let there be no mistake about the importance of character. It is much more essential in life than scholarship is. And it is much more essential to scholarship than most men realize. I doubt if a single university in America is doing all it should in this respect. All should be sending home more students who lower the moral tone, and should do more to elevate those who are kept. This responsibility is especially heavy in view of the fact that some students lose instead of gaining character in college. Intellectual power is too precious a thing to be lodged in bad hands, and those who are gaining it should not be exposed unnecessarily to bad influence.

Responsibility of College Men

The plain fact is that the need for character is too universal, the demands are too imperative, to admit of basing it on the small chance that any one person will go through college. Society can not be said to be organized if only two per cent. are given opportunity for full development of character. That privilege should be for all citizens; not for the minute fraction that can go to college.

It may clear up much loose thinking to remember that the public does not support a university for the good of the students but for the good of the community. It is not our purpose here to go into an argument to show how a half of one per cent. admixture of college-trained people is going to affect the whole community. For the present let us charge it off to leadership, which the public always sorely needs. Of course, two and three-fourths per cent. would make a better mixture.

It costs roughly a million dollars a year to run the University of Cincinnati; at least several hundred dollars a year for every student enrolled. To do this for the sake of this minute fraction of the community would be neither economic nor democratic nor ethical. No city and no state on earth could pay for the education of its whole citizenship in that way, nor for half of it. Yet this expense is regarded, and I think properly so, as a good investment. In all conscience I say that the returns on this investment ought to be better. But they will not be better so long as we coddle ourselves with pious platitudes about college life, the development of character, and the making of all-round men. "These things should ye have done, and not to have left the other undone." All these things will be added to us, if we seek first the one thing for which the university exists.

At the end of this argument (or, rather, of this dogmatic statement) it may be necessary to call attention again to the subject

—What is a university for? We are talking about the training of men and women, not of children. That is a wholly different story. The United States undertakes to put every child of every family in school. It can well afford therefore to lay on the public schools the responsibility of furnishing what every man, woman and child needs, and what the community has a right to demand of every man, woman and child. Nothing there can take precedence over character. The schools, moreover, get the immature just at the time when life habits are being formed and the impulses and principles of life are being determined. If a young man's character is not on the right track at eighteen, he should be sent to a reformatory and not to the university. I do not say this in order to dodge or brush aside the responsibilities of the university. It is just because of these responsibilities that it can not afford to accept men of undesirable character. The needs of the individual must not be given too great weight when the public good is at stake. No man has an inherent right to be educated at public expense. Such expense is justified only by the probable returns.

Longer Preparatory Training

It may well be conceded that the break between school life and university life might better come a year or two later than is the custom in America. This is the meaning of the movement for the junior college which would prolong the period of secondary education. Probably this is quite as desirable from the standpoint of moral as of intellectual training. But the upper years of the A.B. course are parallel to those of professional schools. Who ever sent a boy to a law school or medical school to have his character formed?

The traditional talk about going to college for this purpose comes down to us from a time when the American college had about the scholastic standing of the present secondary school, or, as time advanced, of the present junior college. To no other school has it been applied so often or so fitly as to the English grammar school. The best rival of that institution in this respect was the early New England college, whose work was approximately that of the higher grades in Eton or Rugby.

The present college of liberal arts overlaps the proper period of tutelage on the one and what ought to be the period of purposeful manhood on the other. It begins a little too early for the university and continues too long for the requirements of John Fiske's "prolonged infancy." Many problems in scholarship, discipline and administration would be simplified by making the break between secondary school and college a little later. Along with this change should go such a change in the tone of our secondary schools as would justify reinvesting them with all the glory that justly belongs to the place in which the boy becomes a man.

Introducing—

TWO NEW MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

Who Assumed the Headships of the Departments of Mathematics and English,
Respectively, this College Year .



ALBERT ARNOLD BENNETT, Ph.D.



ROBERT METCALF SMITH, Ph.D.

WITH THE OPENING of college last September, the Departments of Mathematics and English entered a new regime. Dr. Albert A. Bennett, formerly professor of mathematics at the University of Texas, took up the post at Lehigh left vacant by the death of Prof. Lambert, while Dr. Robert M. Smith came from the University of Wyoming to succeed Prof. Thayer, who retired from the executive management of the English Department after thirty years service. Both have been at Lehigh long enough now to make their presence felt and to have been generally accepted and approved by their associates and students. Therefore, in order to make their affiliation with the Lehigh family complete, we introduce them to the alumni.

Our previous experience in the matter of interviews with professors of mathematics has not been entirely encouraging. We have found them entirely too mathematical in the calculation of the values of quiz papers. In spite of their disconcerting familiarity with witches, epi-cycloids, maxima, etc., we have often suspected that, if the truth were known, they could not even count six—at least not on our paper. So we were agreeably surprised, in meeting Dr. Bennett for the first time, to find that we had been talking for a half hour to a quiet but

agreeable young man, with a pleasant smile, and a refreshing breadth of viewpoint, without realizing that he was a professor of mathematics, and one of the foremost American authorities on ballistics.

Although less than 40 years of age, Dr. Bennett has achieved a position of unusual distinction in his profession, having contributed many articles on mathematics to various scientific publications and has served as Editor-in-Chief of the *American Mathematical Monthly*. In addition to his interest in mathematical research, Dr. Bennett is known as a very successful teacher of undergraduate students.

Dr. Bennett was born in Yokohama, Japan, and is the son of a Baptist missionary to Japan. He was sent to Providence for his preparation for college and to Brown University for his college work. He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. the same year, 1910, from Brown, and a year later he took the degree of M.S. from the same institution. In 1915 he received the Ph.D. from Princeton University. He has studied at the University of Paris, the University of Göttingen, the University of Bologna and the University of Chicago, each of which is recognized as a great center for mathematical study and research. After teaching for one year at

Brown and two years at Princeton. Professor Bennett was elected to an Adjunct Professorship in Mathematics and later promoted to an Associate Professorship of Mathematics at the University of Texas. His work was interrupted by the war and immediately following the signing of the armistice he was retained by the Ordnance Department as Head of the Ballistic Section as a mathematical and dynamics expert. He had a staff of twenty-four computers at work under his direction with the result that he produced in the two years he was with the Ordnance Department four important treatises on interior and exterior ballistics, including an eighty page set for tables for interior ballistics and a 690-page volume of tables for exterior ballistics.

His contributions to mathematical literature include articles, chiefly in the *American Mathematical Monthly*, *Annals of Mathematics* and the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*. He is Associate Editor of the *Annals of Mathematics*.

Reducing "Flunks"

Any undergraduate will tell you that the most "important" thing Dr. Bennett has done this year is to abolish exemptions in his department. As a matter of fact, this action, as any other changes in the administration of the Mathematics Department, comes as a result of a majority vote of the members of the Department, for Dr. Bennett emphasizes his belief that each member of the staff should have a voice in determining policies, and submits all questions of academic procedure to his staff, as to a board of directors, whose vote is final. The faculty in mathematics decided that a condition where as many as 60 per cent. of the class "flunked" math demanded some revision in standards. Experience has shown that about thirty per cent. of those beginning a math course either drop out or fail to pass. This established precedent was therefore made the basis of a new system of grades. Every man is marked on the same basis, throughout the term. His daily work, home work, quizzes and final exam are all counted in his final average. Then the 30 per cent. of men at the lowest end of the list are automatically "flunked."

Dr. Bennett is much interested in the logical correlation of mathematics with other departments of instruction. He is one of those unique professors who acknowledge that other subjects than his own are entitled to a certain amount of the student's time and consideration. He is already steeped in the Lehigh atmosphere, enthusiastic about the college, and confident of her future growth.

The New Head of English

Dr. Smith was born at Worcester, Mass., on March 29, 1886. He graduated from Amherst College in 1908 with the degree of A.B. The following year he received the degree of A.M. from Columbia University,

and in 1915 the degree of Ph.D. from the same institution, his major work as a graduate student being in the field of English language and literature. In 1910-11 Professor Smith was Instructor in Rhetoric at the University of Minnesota, returning the following year to Columbia as a University Fellow in English. From 1912 to 1916, he was Professor and Head of the Department of English at Westminster College; from 1917 to 1919 he was a Civilian Instructor in English at the United States Naval Academy; in 1920-21, Professor and Head of the Department of English at Drury College; and since 1921 he has been Professor and Head of the Department of English at the University of Wyoming. In addition, he has served as Professor of English in various summer sessions at Beloit College and at the University of Colorado.

Dr. Smith is the author of one book, "Froissart and the English Chronicle Play," and of a number of critical studies in English Literature which have been published in the *Journal of English and German Philology*, *North American Review* and elsewhere. He is a member of the Modern Language Association, the National Council of Teachers of English and the Association of American University Professors.

The new English Head is faced with many problems. To discuss them all would fill this issue of the BULLETIN, so we asked him simply to tell us, in general, what his ideas are on the value of English to an engineer. His reply was as follows:

English for Engineers

By R. M. Smith, Ph.D.

"Fifteen hundred Engineers, according to a report of the Carnegie foundation, state that incompetence in English is responsible each year for more failures than inaccurate mathematical calculations. Such is the condition brought about by the attempt in earlier years to crowd English out of the curriculum in order to gain more time for specialized courses in science and engineering. This over-specialization in the past brought its own disaster, as its victims now readily admit; and the cry they have raised for the last several years at every Engineering Society meeting and in every Report on Engineering Education is for more and better training in English.

"The Department of English, therefore, in its process of reorganization has made its first aim the teaching of effective written and oral English. Without a foundation in grammar, sentence and paragraph structure, and in the preparation and organization of material, the student is handicapped in the very medium through which he must practice his profession. In the fundamentals there is no difference between 'Engineering English', or 'Business English' and good English. A student who cannot write a correct sentence in an essay on Shelley cannot write one in a business letter or a technical report.

"Accordingly, the drill in the mechanics of writing and in weekly compositions for Freshmen has been extended to two terms, and to three terms for that third or fourth of the class that enters with basic deficiencies in English because of inadequate preparation in secondary schools.

"A few years ago a faculty member in an Engineering publication took English Departments generally to task for teaching technical students the wrong kind of English. His article was based, however, upon the wholly erroneous assumption that English Departments give composition courses in order to develop creative artists. A composition he thought was an imaginative, or creative exercise calling for work bearing no relation to the practical, everyday writing of a scientifically trained man.

"Cleansing Soiled English"

"Now, however guilty English teachers may be of a desire to stimulate through literature the latent imaginations of their students, they never have labored under the delusion that they gave Freshman Composition courses to develop literary men. They do not require their students to write like Ruskin or Cardinal Newman; they do not expect them to become poets. Their office is the far less ambitious and more humble one of what somebody has ironically termed 'cleansing the soiled English' of Freshmen. If by the end of the first year they have taught their students to write correct sentences, logical paragraphs, and well organized letters, reports, and essays, they have achieved the basic aims of the course. A composition course is not a training school for literary aspirants. As Christopher Morley has well said, creative writing cannot be taught either by correspondence schools or by university courses.

"It is essential, however, in order to insure continued exercise of what the students have learned as Freshmen, to follow up in some way their writing during the succeeding three years. Without some check many fall back into their old slovenly

habits, except when they are submitting work to the English Department, where they know it will be examined for correctness and form as well as for content; or having to write less frequently and systematically, they forget what the Freshman year of drill tried to make habitual. In this connection it should be realized that one year of such drill at best must be an unsatisfactory, if not wholly futile, effort to correct the speaking and writing habits of twenty years.

Advanced Courses

"To guarantee, however, that correct practices are continued, the Engineering faculties have wisely provided in most instances for the return of their students during the Junior or Senior year to the Department of English for a term or two terms of technical writing. In these courses, if the fundamentals are still sound, the Department is able to train the students specifically in the various business and technical writing needs of their professions. Technical Writing, therefore, includes practice in the various forms of business correspondence, and in the organization of scientific reports. Moreover, the oral English of the Freshman year may also be followed by an advanced course in public speaking to be offered for the first time next year.

"In reorganizing the literature courses, the aim has been to place less stress upon language, and more upon the literature likely to engage the interest of Lehigh boys. Instead of the usual general outline of English literature given in the Sophomore year, the department is preparing a course in the drama—ancient and modern. This type is chosen as one most likely to awaken an interest in reading, and in the significant dramatic activities of the present day. From this study the student can then be led to the advanced literature courses—to the study of a special author, *e.g.*, Shakespeare, or to a period—*e.g.*, 19th Century Literature, or finally to the most advanced type, Literary Criticism, which serves to correlate in the Senior year the student's entire work in English."

LAST MINUTE NEWS

Lehigh Makes A Clean Sweep

Just as we go to press comes the news of athletic results on Saturday, January 16. Four teams were in action and each one cleaned up. In wrestling our team journeyed to Syracuse University and there won by the impressive score of 31 to 0—five falls and two decisions. The swimming team took Lafayette into camp 34 to 28. Lehigh won first in every event, but, due to a technicality, the relay race which we won by nine yards was awarded to Lafayette. Otherwise the score would have been 42 to 20. In basketball we beat Rutgers 40 to 19, and our Frosh beat Rutgers Frosh, 31 to 26.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

BALANCE SHEET—AUGUST 31, 1925

ASSETS

Permanent Fund Assets

Investments (book value)	\$ 4,391,770.31
Cash awaiting investment	39,861.51

Total Permanent Fund Assets..... \$ 4,431,631.82

Plant Assets

Land and Buildings (based on appraisal as of May 31, 1909, by Board of Trustees)	\$ 2,282,109.04
Equipment (based on appraisal as of June 30, 1925, by Department Heads)	990,946.31

Total Plant Assets 3,273,055.35

Current Assets and Deficit

Cash	\$ 12,823.85
Investment of income cash	4,500.00
Accounts receivable	28,323.51
Supply Bureau inventory	20,233.74
Due from Plant Capital	2,157.05

Total Current Assets \$ 68,038.15

Current Deficit 78,257.03

Total Current Assets and Deficit..... 146,295.18

Suspended Debit

Students' Loans and Postponed Tuition (See contra)..... 190,032.79

Total Assets \$ 8,041,015.14

LIABILITIES

Permanent Endowments

Unrestricted	\$ 4,094,248.40
Restricted	337,383.42

Total Permanent Endowments \$ 4,431,631.82

Plant Capital

Investment in plant arising from gifts, accumulations, current funds, and appraisals	\$ 3,268,897.79
Eckley B. Cox Mining Laboratory Equipment Account.....	2,000.51
Due to Current Funds	2,157.05

Total Plant Capital 3,273,055.35

Current Liabilities

Notes payable, bank	\$ 110,000.00
Funds for designated purposes	36,261.68
Military Science and Tactics damage account.....	33.50

Total Current Liabilities 146,295.18

Suspended Credit

Students' Loans and Postponed Tuition (See contra)..... 190,032.79

Total Liabilities \$ 8,041,015.14

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year Ended August 31, 1925

INCOME

From Unrestricted Funds

General Fund	\$ 118,431.72
Greater Lehigh Fund	58,709.39
John Fritz Engineering Laboratory Fund.....	8,930.49
Alumni Fund	5,869.21
Eckley B. Cox Mining Laboratory Fund.....	4,740.71
Charles L. Taylor Gymnasium Fund.....	1,300.12
	<u>\$ 197,981.64</u>

From Estates

Asa Packer	\$ 31,446.65
H. E. Packer	2,199.07
Mary Packer Cummings	1,602.23
	<u>35,247.95</u>

From Carnegie Foundation (For Pensions)		13,047.87
From Students		
Tuition:		
Regular	\$ 325,602.28	
Postponed	3,301.49	
Extension Courses	170.00	
Evening School of Business Administration	2,860.00	
Summer School	12,137.00	
Fees:		
Matriculation	3,050.00	
Late registration	329.00	
Athletic	12,282.50	
Health Service	11,705.00	
Laboratory	25,932.35	
Special examination	1,370.00	
Graduation	2,120.00	
		400,859.62
From Operations		
Supply Bureau	\$ 47,607.18	
Dormitories	18,303.15	
Commons	11,990.41	
Drown Memorial Hall	463.81	
Rentals from dwellings	450.00	
Fritz Laboratory Tests	4,004.63	
Chemical Laboratory Tests	319.60	
		83,138.78
From Other Sources		
Interest on Bank Balances	\$ 571.28	
Donations for Library	93.85	
Miscellaneous	82.70	
		747.83
Total Income	\$	<u><u>731,023.69</u></u>

EXPENSES

For Administration		
President's Office	\$ 20,498.26	
Vice-President and Comptroller's Office	21,396.29	
Secretary-Treasurer's Office	7,848.69	
Dean's Office	21,246.83	
College of Arts and Science	396.34	
		\$ 71,386.41
For Maintenance and Improvements		
Buildings	\$ 33,436.44	
Grounds	10,171.59	
Heat & Light	52,368.54	
Fire Insurance	7,018.80	
Special Repairs to Buildings	8,490.23	
New Fence	1,367.67	
Water Line to Sayre Park	2,580.09	
Steam Line to Dormitories	3,787.18	
Special Apparatus Heating Plant	1,398.91	
		120,619.45
For Instruction		
Biology	\$ 9,342.62	
Chemistry	60,201.14	
Civil Engineering	29,044.25	
Economics & Business Administration	15,696.14	
Electrical Engineering	28,770.53	
English	15,329.79	
Geology	12,852.60	
German	7,565.64	
Greek	2,807.22	
History	6,710.22	
Latin	4,846.10	
Marine Engineering	5,899.12	
Mathematics & Astronomy	28,818.26	
Mechanical Engineering	29,478.11	
Metallurgy	16,199.50	
Military Science & Tactics	5,410.00	
Mining Engineering	9,688.35	
Philosophy, Psychology & Education	8,239.67	
Physical Education	14,557.66	
Physics	28,812.36	
Romance Languages	13,621.51	
Evening School of Business Administration	2,140.33	
Summer School	14,935.47	
		370,966.59
For Pensions		19,094.71

For Operations

Supply Bureau	\$ 42,455.84	
Dormitories	9,591.03	
Commons	16,739.48	
Drown Memorial Hall.....	1,913.40	
Dwellings	56.86	
Fritz Laboratory Tests	3,620.38	
Chemical Laboratory Tests	314.00	
		<u>74,690.99</u>

For General Purposes

Library (including donations of \$93.85).....	\$ 15,699.66	
Board of Control of Athletics	12,282.50	
Health Service	10,999.91	
President's Contingent Fund.....	9,035.14	
Chapel & Y. M. C. A.....	2,519.36	
Commencement & Founder's Day Expenses.....	2,145.62	
Other Celebrations & Entertainments.....	605.45	
Band	832.96	
Interest on Notes Payable.....	669.34	
Lectures	507.58	
Employer's Liability Insurance.....	489.78	
Legal Counsel	100.00	
Advertising	147.60	
		<u>56,034.90</u>
Total Expenses	\$ 712,793.05	
Current Deficit, September 1, 1924		<u>96,487.67</u>
Net Income for the Year	\$ 18,230.64	
Current Deficit, August 31, 1925	\$ 78,257.03	

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FUNDS FOR
DESIGNATED PURPOSES**

For the Year Ended August 31, 1925

RECEIPTS**Income from Restricted Funds**

Frank Williams	\$ 6,720.72	
Eckley B. Coxé Memorial.....	3,645.96	
Sayre Park	1,383.78	
Edward H. Williams, jr., Prize.....	850.60	
New Jersey Zinc Company Research Fellowship.....	751.00	
Forestry	613.31	
Fred. Mercur Memorial Scholarship.....	593.36	
E. P. Wilbur Scholarship and Prize.....	320.63	
Harry S. Haines Memorial Scholarship.....	201.58	
William H. Chandler Prize.....	114.81	
John B. Carson Prize.....	50.00	
Electrical Engineering Prize	25.00	
		<u>\$ 15,270.75</u>

Gifts

Callender-Carnell Fellowship	\$ 1,500.00	
Estate of Robert H. Sayre (for maintenance of Sayre Park).....	966.35	
Columbian Fellowship	600.00	
Mrs. S. G. Coxé (for travel).....	500.00	
American Bureau of Shipping Prize.....	100.00	
Alumni Prize	50.00	
		<u>3,716.35</u>

Students' Loans Repaid

Eckley B. Coxé Memorial Fund (including interest of \$1,170.01).....	\$ 6,366.28	
President's Fund (including interest of \$554.37).....	2,433.87	
		<u>8,800.15</u>
Total Receipts	\$ 27,787.25	

DISBURSEMENTS

Prizes and Scholarships	\$ 2,835.00	
Maintenance of Sayre Park.....	2,084.70	
Forestry	248.41	
Travel	580.34	
Annuities paid from Frank Williams Fund.....	4,300.00	
Loans granted to students from Eckley B. Coxé Memorial Fund.....	8,070.00	
		<u>18,118.45</u>
Total Disbursements		<u>18,118.45</u>

Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements for the Year	\$ 9,668.80	
Balance, September 1, 1924	26,592.88	
Balance, August 31, 1925	\$ 36,261.68	

PERMANENT FUNDS

	Book Value of Securities	Cash	Total
Unrestricted Endowment			
Alumni Fund	\$ 112,124.66	\$ 22.03	\$ 112,146.69
Eckley B. Coxe Mining Laboratory Fund.....	100,109.55	99.03	100,208.58
John Fritz Engineering Laboratory Fund.....	176,829.59	68.16	176,897.75
General Fund	2,295,535.21	25,156.87	2,320,692.08
Asa Packer Library Fund .....	.....	36.42	36.42
Charles L. Taylor Gymnasium Fund.....	24,413.65	83.35	24,497.00
Greater Lehigh Fund	1,347,453.75	12,316.13	1,359,769.88
Total Unrestricted Endowment.....	\$ 4,056,466.41	\$37,781.99	\$ 4,094,248.40
Restricted Endowment			
John B. Carson Prize Fund.....	\$ 1,000.00	.....	\$ 1,000.00
William H. Chandler Prize Fund.....	2,432.95	\$ 67.05	2,500.00
Eckley B. Coxe Memorial Fund.....	65,274.62	15.54	65,290.16
Electrical Engineering Prize Fund.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Forestry Fund	12,470.45	40.05	12,510.50
Frazier & Ringer Fund.....	13,000.00	.....	13,000.00
H. S. Haines Scholarship Fund.....	3,455.00	45.00	3,500.00
Fred. Mercur Scholarship Fund.....	12,021.85	6.34	12,028.19
New Jersey Zinc Company Fellowship Fund.....	14,985.00	15.00	15,000.00
Sayre Park Fund	45,721.93	96.63	45,818.56
E. P. Wilbur Scholarship Fund.....	6,146.30	14.80	6,161.10
E. H. Williams, Jr., Prize Fund.....	13,428.25	385.32	13,813.57
Frank Williams Fund.....	144,867.55	1,393.79	146,261.34
Total Restricted Endowment.....	\$ 335,303.90	\$ 2,079.52	\$ 337,383.42
TOTAL ENDOWMENT	\$ 4,391,770.31	\$39,861.51	\$ 4,431,631.82

COLLEGE AND ALUMNI NEWS

Littell, Star Tackle, Chosen 1926 Football Captain



"BILL" LITTELL

For the third successive year, Lehigh's football captain has been recruited from the position of tackle. Isaac William Littell, of Staunton, Va., has been chosen by his team-mates to lead them through the 1926 season.

Littell has played three years of varsity football, and has been a conspicuous figure in the Brown and White line by reason of his fine physique and his constant aggressiveness. Last fall, the call for candidates found "Bill" down with typhoid fever, but by the middle of the season he had recovered sufficiently to report for the team, and was not long in reclaiming his regular position in the line.

Littell prepared for Lehigh at Staunton Military Academy. He is 21 years old, 6 ft. 1 in. tall and weighs about 175 pounds. He was president of his class in the freshman year and is now president of the junior class. He is also a member of the 1927 *Epitome* Board.

"Bill" entered Lehigh in the Naval Engineering course, but transferred to the new course in Industrial Engineering, when the former curriculum was abolished. His selection as grid captain was highly approved by his team-mates and by the student body, as he is universally liked and respected.

Wrestling Prospects Brightest of Several Seasons

With four veterans from last year as a nucleus about which to build this year's wrestling team, Coach Sheridan is now all set for the most strenuous mat season in many years. Tryouts recently completed reveal a well-rounded team in all positions except the heavy-weight class, where the defeated candidate in the 175-lb. division will have to carry the burden in the opening dual meet with Syracuse. No men over 175 lbs. reported for the squad, despite the request of Coach Wendell that all football men, particularly linemen, spend all available time on the mat. The varsity men lost by graduation were Washburn, 145-lb.; Burke, 175-lb., and Levitz, heavyweight. Reed, 115-lb.; Captain Best, 125-lb., and Intercollegiate champion; Lewis, 135-lb., and Williamson, 158-lb., were the veterans who made good in the tryouts. Heilman, a sophomore, made the team in the 145-lb. class after a hard fight in the group where competition is the strongest. Wilson, varsity football tackle, won out in the 175-lb. class and Rathbone will take care of the heavyweight position for the opening meet.

The opening home meet will be staged January 23, with Princeton providing the opposition. Wrestling will then be suspended until after the exams and then our ancient rival, Lafayette, will renew mat relations in a meet in Taylor Gym, February 13. February 26 will find the Lehigh grapplers at New Haven for a meet with Yale. This will be the third meeting between the Bulldog and Lehigh and as each team has won one of the previous tilts, great interest is centered in the clash. March 6 will find Cornell on the Lehigh mat and reports from Ithaca are to the effect that they expect to wipe out the defeat administered to them last year on their own mat. The final dual meet of the season will bring the strong Navy team to Lehigh for the first time in the history of the mat sport. The interest in this meet is exceptionally keen and if the Lehigh team is as successful in the earlier meets as the Coach expects, the Gym will not be big enough to take care of the fans who will be anxious to see it. The intercollegiates will be staged at Penn State, March 19 and 20, and while it is far too early to make any predictions, the Brown and White team should be an important factor in the intensive two-day tussle against the strongest College mat teams in the East.

Schedule

Jan. 16—Syracuse, away.
Jan. 23—Princeton, at home.
Feb. 13—Lafayette, at home.
Feb. 20—Open.
Feb. 27—Yale, away.
Mar. 6—Cornell, at home.
Mar. 13—Navy, at home.
Mar. 19-20—Intercollegiates at Penn State.

Captain, Ralph W. Best.
Manager, L. L. Huyette.
Coach, Wm. Sheridan.

Basketball Team Looks Good

The Army is good! No doubt about that, for they not only walloped Yale but they stopped Lehigh, 31 to 22. That's the only time Lehigh has been stopped though, to date, and if our boys maintain their pace, they will register an exceptionally successful season. Opening with Schuylkill on December 12, our five displayed mid-season form, the result of veteran material and good coaching by "Buddy" Lingle, '24. Earl and Carl Schaub, Captain Benny Weinstein and Smith were all regulars last year, while Billmeyer played for the freshmen. "Chuck" Hess, captain of last year's team, although eligible for the team, did not report this year as he wanted to catch up with the books, after the football season slump. Lister, Berman and Schwarzstein are being frequently called in as substitutes.

At Princeton, the game was nip and tuck throughout the first half with Lehigh having a slight edge. In the second half, however, our passing was more accurate and a comfortable lead was held in spite of Princeton's attempts to stave off defeat by sending in three different combinations. Smith starred for Lehigh.

Schedule

Opp. L.U.

Dec. 12—Schuylkill College	12	40
Dec. 16—Princeton	25	33
Jan. 5—Army	31	22
Jan. 16—Rutgers, home	19	40
Jan. 20—Muhlenberg, away.		
Jan. 23—Fordham, away.		
Jan. 27—Navy, away.		
Feb. 13—Lafayette, away.		
Feb. 17—Open.		
Feb. 20—Lafayette, home.		
Feb. 24—Rutgers, away.		
Feb. 27—Swarthmore, home.		
Mar. 3—Open.		
Mar. 16—Gettysburg, home.		
Mar. 10—Lafayette, away.		

ANOTHER GAME ADDED TO FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Graduate Manager Petrikin announces that he has signed another football game for Sept. 25, to open the Lehigh season on Taylor Field. St. John's College, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will furnish the opposition. This makes a total of nine games, five at home, four away.

Football Schedule, 1926

Sept. 25.—St. John's College, at home.
Oct. 2.—Gettysburg, at home.
Oct. 9.—Brown, at Providence.
Oct. 16.—Marines, at home.
Oct. 23.—Princeton, at Princeton.
Oct. 30.—Muhlenberg, at home.
Nov. 6.—Bucknell, at Lewisburg.
Nov. 13.—Rutgers, at home.
Nov. 20.—Lafayette, at Easton.

Dr. Richards Re-Elected Chairman Engineering Section A. A. A. S.

Although re-election is not customary for officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, President Richards, who served last year as Chairman of Section M, was re-elected at the Kansas City meeting of the Association in December because the members wished him to have opportunity for following out his contention that the dependence of applied technology on pure science should be stressed by the Association and by the profession. The keynote of the Kansas City meeting was this thought which is being emphasized by the President at Lehigh. The next meeting of the Association, in Philadelphia, is being planned by Dr. Richards along lines that will emphasize this conception even more forcefully.

N. H. Heck, '03, who is Secretary of Section M, presented a paper on submarine earthquakes before the geology section, and a popular lecture on earthquakes. Merriman, '05, and Heritage, '04, also attended the meetings and the dinner held by the engineers. The following day, Lord, '03, joined the Lehigh delegation at luncheon and all were pleased to hear Dr. Richards tell about doings on the campus. Merriman, who is chief engineer for the Kansas City Water Works, took Dr. Richards and Heck out to see the new construction work that he has in charge.

Lehigh Band Concert Reaches Africa by Radio

Among dozens of letters received by Radio Station KDKA, East Pittsburgh, complimenting the Lehigh University Band on the concert broadcast on November 27, the night before the Carnegie Tech. game, was one from Leslie H. Hyman, of Donnybrook, Natal, South Africa. He described the Lehigh program in detail and wished he could have seen the game the next day. (We're kind of glad he didn't.) A number of people who heard "Bosey" Reiter's address on "The Best Game of Them All" requested copies of the speech.

Arrangements for the broadcasting were made through the efforts of J. B. Price, '13.

Lehigh Runs Wild in Alumni League

So runs a recent headline in a Baltimore paper. There follows an account of Lehigh's "running roughshod over Dartmouth" and a table showing Lehigh leading the league with 76.7 per cent., the closest competitor being Penn. with 66.7 per cent. Kutzleb and Porter are high and second high in the individual scores, and Waller and Wooden are also in the highest ten in the league. The Maryland Lehigh Club sure rolls a mean game of ducks.

Washington Lehigh Club Fetes Ambassador Sanchez, '98

The Washington Lehigh Club chose Dec. 30 for its meeting at the Cosmos Club, in order that the undergraduates from Washington, home for the Christmas vacation, might attend with their fathers. It turned out to be a highly successful get-together, in spite of rather short advance notice, for 38 good Lehigh men turned out to greet the guest of honor, Rafael Sanchez-Aballi, '98, newly appointed ambassador from Cuba, whose jolly personality kept everyone in a fine humor. S. J. Gass, '98 and G. H. Chasmar, '97, were close by his side all evening and had a wonderful time.

Bowie, '95 presided in the absence of President Heck. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Asa Phillips, '90; Vice-President, Clif. Whyte, '12; Treasurer, Clotworthy Birnie, '12; Secretary, R. B. Swope, '10. Phillips exercised his authority by appointing Gill, '07, as Chairman of the Booster Committee.

Sanchez was the first speaker. He told of his pride and satisfaction in the fact that he, as a Lehigh man, had been chosen by the President of Cuba to be Ambassador to this Country. He gave Lehigh a lot of credit for her influence in his life and urged us all to be worthy of our Alma Mater. He then said that in this life, many structures are erected, oftentimes by those who are unskilled, with the result that they sometimes fall and are destroyed. An engineer who is called upon to raise an edifice, calculates his stresses and designs its members so that it will stand. As an engineer, therefore, representing Cuba, it is his hope to build an enduring monument to the friendship between our two Countries, which cannot be moved. It was a very appealing talk.

J. A. Watson, '84, was called upon as the oldest Alumnus present, and he told of some experiences in college, regarding the literary societies, and in athletics where Lehigh had won second place in an Inter-collegiate meet of all colleges in New York, at that time.

Livingstone, '29, was called upon as the youngest Lehigh man there. He expressed the hope that '29 would do as well as those classes which had gone before.

C. H. Tompkins, '06, was selected as being midway between old and young. He told of construction activities in which his company and Lehigh men in particular were engaged. He stated that the new Washington filtration system was largely laid out by P. O. Macqueen, '07, and is being installed over a period of three years, by his company (Tompkins').

Dubois (Lafayettee '11), who is associated with Rafter, was present because he had worked for Sanchez some years ago. He was called upon and gave us some idea of the scope of the plantation operated by Sanchez (40 miles long by 10 to 15 miles

wide, containing 156 miles of standard gauge railroad, etc., etc.).

Luther Becker, '04, told of opportunities in Foreign Trade and advised consideration of that field by younger Lehigh men, whom he could advise on the subject. He told of some interesting experiences in Japan.

Other talks were given by Barnard, '89; O'Neill, '93; Gass, '98, and Swope, '10. Asa Phillips ended the speeches by a few remarks about next year. The Alma Mater ended a very pleasant meeting.

Have You A Little Prep School In Your Town?

Here's An Easy Way to Interest Its Students in Coming to Lehigh

Lehigh has again organized a free lecture service for high and preparatory schools, through which such schools may arrange for a lecture by one of the Lehigh faculty, on a subject in which he is a specialist. No charge is made except that the school is expected to pay the lecturer's fare from Bethlehem and return. Any one of the twelve lectures offered will make a hit with any high school audience and will certainly arouse interest in Lehigh among the students.

The speakers and their subjects are as follows:

"BERNOULLI'S PRINCIPLE." Jacob L. Beaver, Professor of Electrical Engineering. Some practical applications of one of nature's laws. Illustrated by several experiments. Lantern desirable but not essential.

"THE PASSING OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER." Dr. Lawrence H. Gipson, Professor of History. An eminent student of Colonial History with a personal experience of frontier conditions speaks of a great movement in understandable terms.

"TO HAVE BUT NOT TO HOLD." LeGrand R. Drown, Professor of Education. How Nature, Art, Culture, Personal Purity show that it is not necessary to eat your cake in order to have it.

"THE MATERIAL BASIS OF HEREDITY." Dr. Robert W. Hall, Professor of Biology. An explanation of the peculiarities of inheritance based on our modern knowledge of the mechanism of the cell. Charts.

"FOUNDATIONS FOR A LIFE OF SERVICE." Fred V. Larkin, Professor of Mechanical Engineering. Details, time, pains and cost expended to give the Woolworth Building its Foundation for a Life of Service. Comparison is drawn between this foundation and educational preparation for a similar life. Slides.

"WHAT A CHEMIST DOES." Dr. James S. Long, Professor of Chemistry. Points of contact of Chemistry with the daily life of a schoolboy and schoolgirl. Slides showing points in the manufacture of glass, leather, paper, oil, alloys, etc. Experiments on the velocity of propagation of flames. Others with liquid air.

"ON PEGASUS' BACK." Dr. Myron J. Luch, Professor of English. An attempt in a short talk and the reading of several poems, to suggest the real joy that poetry can give.

"THE FORMATION AND UTILIZATION OF FOSSIL FUELS." Dr. Benjamin L. Miller, Professor of Geology. Methods by which coal and oil have formed in the earth. Periods of formation. Importance of these two products to our civilization.

"LESSONS FROM THE GRIDIRON." Howard R. Reiter, Professor of Physical Education. Ethics and Chivalry of Sport. The function of Sport in our Educational system.

"THE STORY OF STEEL." Bradley Stoughton, Professor of Metallurgy. An endeavor to treat in a popular way the world's greatest manufacturing industry. The industry is pictured and the romance of it is brought out. Motion picture or slides.

"IN THIS DAY OF SOCIAL REBUILDING." Fred Trafford, Secretary of the University Christian Association. The value of a college education in fitting boys to serve the Community and the State. An appeal for the value of Service.

"THE PROBABLE." Dr. Frank M. Weida, Professor of Mathematics. The real uses of mathematics in world affairs, made concrete with various examples. Probability, uses of it in Life Insurance and Statistics with charts.

F. W. Roebling, '01, Wins Trenton Award for Greatest Public Service

Ferdinand W. Roebling, '01, was announced as the winner of a very beautiful loving cup, on January 1, symbolic of the opinion of the citizens of Trenton, N. J., that he had done the greatest work for the public good in Trenton during 1925 by leading a \$600,000 drive for Saint Francis Hospital last spring. The announcement of the choice of the Committee read, in part, as follows:

The Committee unanimously awards the Trenton Times Cup to Mr. Roebling because of his assumption of responsibility, his great personal activity and his self-sacrifice in strength and spirit. These qualifications, in our mind, constitute the highest type of citizenship and the finest qualities of human character.

The trophy, especially designed by Tiffany, is in the form of a magnificent silver bowl, bearing the city of Trenton seal, with the inscription: *Propter Amplissima in Urbem Merita.*

OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

UP TO THE time when the Alumni Association ceased publishing its "Proceedings" as an annual booklet, it was the practice to include therein a tabulation of all officers of the Association since its inception. The last tabulation was made in 1916. In order to bring that record up to date, this list has been compiled. The various officers are abbreviated as follows: President, P.; Vice-President, V.P.; Alumnus Trustee, A.T.; Secretary, S.; Archivist, A. Alumni who have been elected corporate members of the Board of Trustees are not considered Alumni Trustees.

Alderdice, T., '83—A.T., 1922—.
 Anderson, W. C., '94—V.P., 1916.
 Baker, F. J., '95—V.P., 1911; P., 1912; A.T., 1913-1915 and 1917-1920.
 Baker, W. H., '73—V.P., 1879; A.T., 1880-84; P., 1882; A.T., 193-96.
 Bechdolt, C. J., '75—V.P., 1905.
 Bonzano, H. A., '88—V.P., 1891; V.P., 1900.
 Bradford, Wm., '88—V.P., 1898.
 Brodhead, R., '70—V.P., 1880; A.T., 1883.
 Bruner, A., '80—V.P., 1882.
 Buchanan, Jr., A. E., '18—Asst. Secy. and Treas., 1923—.
 Buck, C. A., '87—P., 1924.
 Bull, C., '78—Secy.-Treas., 1884-87; P., 1888 and 1889.
 Burns, T., '01—V.P., 1923.
 Butler, W. R., '70—P., 1878; A.T., 1879-86; P., 1899; V.P., 1900.
 Campbell, H. F., '04—V.P., 1914.
 Carson, H. M., '89—V.P., 1909.
 Claxton, R. B., '73—V.P., 1878 and 1883.
 Clerc, F. L., '71—A.T., 1878-79; A., 1907.
 Converse, B. T., '99—V.P., 1921.
 Cooke, R. G., '84—P., 1904.
 Cunningham, J. S., '79—A.T., 1885-88.
 Dodson, A. C., '00—T., 1919-1922; A.T., 1923-.
 Daboll, F. A., '96—V.P., 1917; P., 1918.
 Dickerman, W. C., '96—V.P., 1906; A.T., 1920-1923.
 Diebitsch, Emil, '89—P., 1914.
 Dravo, F. R., '87—V.P., 1901; P., 1905; A.T., 1908-11.
 Dravo, R. M., '89—A.T., 1915-18.
 Drinker, H. S., '71—S., 1876; A.T., 1877-78; P., 1879; A.T., 1889-92.
 Eckfeldt, H., '95—A., 1902-06 and 1908-16.
 Emmerich, L. O., '82—V.P., 1894; P., 1896.
 Evans, C., '01—V.P., 1925—.
 Eynon, T. M., '81—V.P., 1893; A.T., 1894-1913.
 Farnham, Jr., R., '89—V.P., 1920.
 Felix, S. P., '03—V.P., 1925—.
 Forstall, A. E., '83—V.P., 1906; A.T., 1909-16.
 Forring, H. A., '90—P., 1903.
 Frick, J. A., '03—T., 1923—.
 Freyhold, F., '85—V.P., 1901.
 Fuller, J., '00—V.P., 1910.
 Gibson, J. J., '95—V.P., 1916.
 Grace, E. G., '99—V.P., 1907; P., 1909; A.T., 1912.
 Griffith, W., '76—V.P., 1891.
 Haines, C. W., '74—P., 1880; V.P., 1890.
 Harleman, S. T., '01—V.P., 1908.
 Hartshorne, W. D., '74—V.P., 1881; A.T., 1881-82.
 Herr, A. A., '74—A.T., 1886-89.
 Honeyman, R. B., '88—V.P., 1902.
 Hood, G. G., '83—V.P., 1903.
 Hopkins, C. C., '82—V.P., 1885.
 Housekeeper, H. S., '72—Secy.-Treas., 1882-83.
 Howe, F. P., '78—P., 1894; A.T., 1897-1908.
 Howe, M. A. de W., '86—V.P., 1895.

Hudson, C. W., '89—V.P., 1922; P., 1923; A.T., 1924—.
 Jacoby, H. S., '77—Secy.-Treas., 1888-90.
 Jardine, J. A., '84—P., 1901; A.T., 1902-07.
 Jenkins, G. A., '70—V.P., 1885-88; P., 1890.
 Johnston, A., '89—V.P., 1893; P., 1900.
 Jones, B. H., '94—Treas., 1917-18.
 Klotz, L. E., '72—A.T., 1880-81.
 Knox, S. B., '93—V.P., 1912; P., 1913; A.T., 1914-17.
 Lambert, P. A., '83—Secy.-Treas., 1901-16; A., 1917-24.
 Laramy, R. E., '96—V.P., 1909; P., 1910.
 Lathrop, W. A., '75—A.T., 1879-80; V.P., 1886; A.T., 1896-99.
 Lavall, E. H., '82—V.P., 1892 and 1924.
 Linderman, R. P., '84—V.P., 1888; P., 1891 and 1897.
 Linderman, G. B., '87—V.P., 1895; A.T., 1896-1910.
 Ledoux, J. W., '87—V.P., 1908 and 1912.
 Leoser, C. McK., '91—V.P., 1903.
 Long, A., '89—V.P., 1897 and 1904.
 Long, J. S., '14—A., 1925—.
 Mahon, R. W., '76—P., 1882.
 Marshall, C. D., '88—P., 1919 and 1920; A.T., 1921.
 McClintic, H. H., '88—V.P., 1897; A.T., 1925—.
 McClung, Jr., M., '94—V.P., 1898.
 Meaker, A. E., '75—Recording Secy., 1877; Secy.-Treas., 1880-81; V.P., 1883; V.P., 1889-90; V.P., 1894 and 1896.
 Miller, E. W., '96—A., 1900-01.
 Miner, H. S., '88—P., 1907; A.T., 1911-14.
 Morris, Jr., R. H., '89—V.P., 1924.
 Okeson, W. R., '96—Exec. Sec., 1917—.
 O'Neill, C. J., '93—V.P., 1921.
 Parker-Smith, A., '84—V.P., 1889; A.T., 1890-93.
 Perry, R. S., '88—V.P., 1913; P., 1915; A.T., 1916-19.
 Polhemus, J. S., '72—V.P., 1878.
 Polk, R. K., '87—A. T., 1900-01.
 Porter, H. F. J., '78—V.P., 1881-82; P., 1883; A.T., 1884-87; P., 1898.
 Porterfield, H. A., '83—P., 1902.
 Potter, A., '90—V.P., 1905.
 Price, H. R., '70—A.T., 1895-97; V.P., 1899.
 Rau, A. G., '88—V.P., 1904.
 Reed, H. B., '70—A.T., 1877-78.
 Reist, H. G., '86—V.P., 1911.
 Rice, W. P., '76—V.P., 1884.
 Richardson, G. M., '86; V.P., 1892.
 Roberts, W. F., '02—V.P., 1918.
 Rock, M., '69—A.T., 1876-77; V.P., 1884.
 Ronaldson, C. E., '69—P., 1876; Chairman, 1877; A.T., 1876-77; V.P., 1896.
 Ruddle, J., '83—A.T., 1893-95.
 Scovill, H. H., '98—V.P., 1915; P., 1916 and 1917; A.T., 1918-21.
 Seudder, W. M., '73—P., 1886-87; A.T., 1888-1891.
 Shepherd, G. E., '94—V.P., 1914.
 Spalding, F. P., '80; V.P., 1887.
 Stock, H. H., '87—Sec.-Treas., 1891-1900; V.P., 1902; P., 1906.
 Straub, T. A., '90—V.P., 1915.
 Taylor, C. L., '76—Secy.-Treas., 1877-79; P., 1881; A.T., 1882-85 and 1887-94.
 Veeder, C. H., '86—P., 1925—.
 Warriner, S. D., '90—V.P., 1910; P., 1911; A.T., 1912.
 Watson, J. A., '84—V.P., 1899.
 Webb, Wm. A., '91—V.P., 1922.
 Weymouth, A., '94—V.P., 1919; P., 1921; A.T., 1922—.
 White, H. A., '95—V.P., 1923.
 Williams, Jr., E. H., '75—V.P., 1879; P., 1884-85; A., 1897-99.
 Williams, H. D., '87—A.T., 1925-25.
 Wilson, H. D., '01—V.P., 1917-18; V.P., 1920; P., 1922; A.T., 1923—.
 Wolle, L. T., '77—V.P., 1880.
 Yates, R. B., '70—A.T., 1878-79.
 Zollinger, L. R., '88—V.P., 1907; P., 1908.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

DEATHS

Austin Farrell, '79

Austin Farrell, manager of the Marquette Plant of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company at Marquette, Michigan, died on December 25, 1925. Although he transferred to Lafayette during his Freshman year, Farrell was a life-long friend of Murray M. Duncan, '80, who is Vice-President and General Manager of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company at Ishpeming, Michigan. Farrell was instrumental in introducing to American practice the German methods of wood distillation and by-product coke ovens. He was one of the builders of the wood distillation plants at Gladstone and Marquette and was in active charge of the operations of those plants at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and one son.

Edwin G. Rust, '92

Edwin Gray Rust died December 25, 1925, of pneumonia, at his home in Youngstown, Ohio. Rust was with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. Prior to his connection with that company he had been employed by several steel companies in Pittsburgh and Chicago. He was buried on December 27 in Leesburg, Virginia. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. He was a member of the Delta Phi fraternity.

William Reinecke, Jr., '95

William Reinecke, Jr., died in Lexington, Kentucky, about December 26, 1925. He had recently undergone a tonsil operation and was thought to be recovering from it when some complication developed and death came suddenly. Reinecke was born at Louisville, Kentucky, on October 3, 1873. After graduating from Lehigh with the degree of B.S. in Architecture, he followed his profession for two or three years in Louisville and then went to New York where he was connected for a number of years with the Robins Conveying Belt Company. Later he became associated with W. R. Grace & Company, Exporters, representing them at Barcelona and Buenos Aires. About five years ago he returned to Louisville and established an electrical supply business. Reinecke was an accomplished linguist and musician. His contemporaries will recall his performances on the piano when he used to accompany Charlie Pettinos at the Banjo Club concerts. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

James A. Mease, '05

James Alexander Mease, Associate Professor of Machine Designing at Lehigh, died December 21, 1925, at the home of his parents in Seidersville, Pa. After graduating from Lehigh with the degree of M.E. he was employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company for two years, later taking a position with the National Tube Company. In 1909 he was appointed professor of machine design at Penn State where he remained until 1917 when he became assistant chief engineer of the John W. Cowper Company. In 1920 he became chief engineer of the F. L. Grant Company but left the following year to become assistant professor at Lehigh. He was director of the local section of the A. S. M. E. Funeral services were held in Packer Memorial Chapel on December 24. The following members of the faculty were pallbearers: Professors William Esty, Howard Eckfeldt, P. M. Palmer, B. L. Miller, A. W. Klein, Ralph T. Fogg, Fred V. Larkin, S. S. Seyfert, J. E. Stocker, W. F. Quast, L. L. Leach, P. N. Kistler, A. A. Diefenderfer, H. V. Anderson, C. F. Nordenholt, T. J. Butterfield, H. S. Leach and H. G. Turner; Dr. R. W. Hall, Dr. H. M. Ullman, Dr. M. J. Luch, and Dr. Neil Carothers. Mease was a member of Tau Beta Pi.

Henry K. Hartzell, '07

Henry Kerr Hartzell, Jr., committed suicide on January 10, 1926, at his mother's home in Allentown, Pa. It is believed that he became despondent over ill health. He is survived by his mother and one sister.

MARRIAGES

Class of 1918

James Baird Jacob to Marion Louise Platt, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, on December 29, 1925, in St. James Church in Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Class of 1919

Robert Rosenbaum to Jeanette Sandberg Whitehill on December 29, 1925, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris Senderwitz to Lena Chanock of Allentown, Pa., on January 5, 1925, at the home of the bride in Allentown. After a honeymoon in the West Indies the couple will reside at 1802 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Class of 1921

Samuel Simes Richards to Clara Elsie Goldschmidt on December 27, 1925, at the Woman's Club in Upper Montclair, New Jersey. J. B. Stuart, '21, was best man. The bride is a graduate of Wellesley, Class of '20, and also of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. They will make their home at the Wesley Apartments, Wayne, Pa.

Class of 1923

Robert Platt to Virginia Nicholas of Westfield, N. J., on November 6, 1925.

Class of 1925

Frederick C. Berg to Edith Katherine Steinlein on December 26, 1925, in Philadelphia, Pa.

George B. Paxton to Mary Canning of Bethlehem, Pa., on December 26, 1925, by the Rev. Frederick Trafford, Secretary of the Lehigh University Y. M. C. A.

BIRTHS

Class of 1907

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Carlock of Pittsburgh, Pa., a son, John Bruce, Jr., September 21, 1925.

Class of 1913

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Wylie, Jr., of Constantinople, Turkey, a daughter, Mary Louise, on December 15, 1925.

Class of 1921

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Herbert Alden of Massena, N. Y., a son, John Herbert, Jr., December 3, 1925.

Class of 1922

To Mr. and Mrs. James F. Marshall of Philadelphia, Pa., a son, James William, on November 1, 1925.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Walters of Seattle, Washington, a son, William Mack Walters.

PERSONALS

Class of 1891

35-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 12, 1926.

So far room reservations at the Hotel Bethlehem have been received from the following: Atkins, Boatrite, Camp, Cox, Eavenson, Forstall, Honeyman, Kemmerling, LeFevre, Merrick, Miller, Patterson, Quier, Shellenberger, Usina and Vanderhorst. It seems certain that more will come and in order that we may be all together, it is necessary that the Secretary receive further reservations at once.

Class of 1892

Alvan Macauley, President of the Packard Motor Car Company, is one of the committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce charged with the launching of a \$10,000,000 project to produce or purchase raw rubber, with the idea of freeing American consumers from the foreign monopoly of the raw rubber market.



Inspection - Inspection - Inspection!

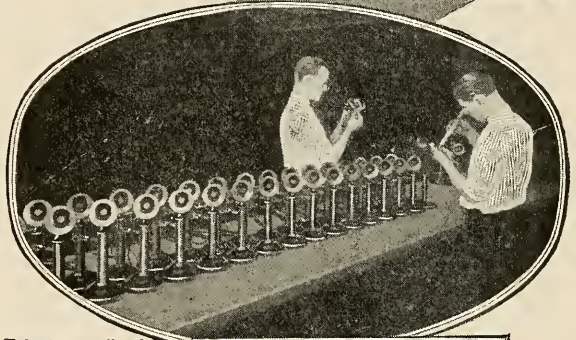
-makes good soldiers
and good telephones

At West Point and Western Electric, the order of the day is the same—inspection, inspection, inspection.

A vast army of small parts must pass muster before they can assemble in telephone formation. And any part found unfit for duty is rejected.

One part must measure up to standards within a thousandth of an inch. Another must be ready to obey the command of a tiny electrical current.

Constant watchfulness is kept over all the apparatus which Western Electric makes. It starts with the careful selection of raw material. It goes through every step of the manufacture. It gives you, finally, a telephone that, like a good soldier, can serve on any front.



Telephones lined up for inspection.



Roll Call. Checking up on tone quality.

Western Electric

SINCE 1869 MAKERS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

David H. Whitmer has forsaken Atlantic City to go into the general contracting business in St. Cloud, Florida. His office is in the Peoples Bank Building.

Class of 1893

D. L. Gessner is a salesman for Stratford, Incorporated, Makers of Tailored Shirts. An advertisement of his line will be found on another page of this issue and he would be very glad to supply Lehigh men with some of the high-grade clothing manufactured by his firm.

Class of 1896

Many Lehigh men who were acquainted with Mrs. Sigmund Bernstein, mother of Moriz Bernstein, '96, and Lester Bernstein, '04, will grieve to learn of her death on December 10, 1925. Besides her husband her other sons Ralph, '03, U. of P.; Julius, '04, U. of P., and Walter, '11, Michigan State, survive.

Class of 1897

Greenleaf H. Chasmar is with the H. G. Smith Company of Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of heating apparatus. He is located in Washington, D. C., and lives at 1347 Ingraham St., N. W.

Class of 1901

James C. Ryan, formerly sales manager of the Far East Department of the General Electric Company, has been appointed general sales manager with responsibility for all sales apparatus and supplies. Upon his graduation from Lehigh, Ryan entered the employ of the General Electric Company in the Testing Department and later entered the engineering section of the foreign department. In 1910 he was transferred to the Far East Section and in 1919, on the formation of the International General Electric Company, was made sales manager of the Department of the Far East.

J. W. Shaeffer, formerly with the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, is now working for the Koppers Company at 120 Broadway, New York City.

Class of 1903

Paul Gerhard is at present located in Omaha, Nebraska, on a job for the M. W. Kellogg Company of Jersey City, N. J. He is living at the Omaha Athletic Club during his stay there.

M. A. Walker, who was formerly chief draftsman in the mechanical department of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, has been made manager of the Chance Coal Cleaner Company with offices at 301-6 Mears Building, Scranton, Pa.

Class of 1904

Edward C. Brown maintains consulting engineering offices at 220 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. His firm is known as the Edward C. Brown Co., Engineers.

Class of 1906

J. A. Hoffman is a patent attorney at 916 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Philip A. Kober has dissolved the Kober Chemical Company, Inc., of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., and taken the position of Director of Laboratories of G. D. Searle & Company of 4735 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

"Bill" Stair has been elected a member of the York, Pa., School Board and made chairman of the Building Committee in charge of the construction of a new \$750,000 school.

Class of 1907

Howard L. Baldwin, formerly located in Salt Lake City as associate professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Utah, is now living in San Francisco at 1260 Plymouth Avenue.

J. B. Carlock, formerly assistant to the General Superintendent of the Woodlawn Works of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, was promoted on January 1, 1926, to the position of Chief Engineer of the South Side Works of the Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John G. Loose is with the Great American Insurance Company of 1 Liberty St., New York City. He commutes from West Orange, N. J.

ROBINS BULK MATERIAL HANDLING MACHINERY



Wherever there is material to be handled, there is a type of
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President

C. KEMBLE BALDWIN, '95,
Vice-Pres. and Director of Sales

THOMAS MATCHETT,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

E. ROBINS MORGAN, '03, Mgr. Pittsburgh Office.

15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

CHICAGO

PITTSBURGH

PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON

Harrison Tilghman has formed a partnership with Mr. Ralph E. Hilcken under the firm name of Hilcken & Tilghman with offices at 42 Broadway, New York City. The firm furnishes statistical reports on corporations.

Class of 1908

Norman L. Johnson is with the Preservative Products Company of 1133 Broadway, New York City. The company specializes in processes for hardening and dustproofing cement floors. Johnson lives at 618 W. 187th Street.

Joseph J. Komara has taken a position with the Keystone Drawn Steel Company of Spring City, Pa.

H. G. Wascher is in England with the Corn Products, Ltd., with offices in the Bush House, Aldwych, London.

Class of 1909

Charles H. Jennings has the agency for Dodge Brothers motor cars at 1768 Broadway, New York City.

Class of 1910

Maynard C. Burrell, formerly manager of the Allegheny Coal Company in Washington, D. C., has been made general agent in the District of Columbia for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York.

Class of 1913

Ezra Bowen has been granted a year's leave of absence from Lafayette College where he is Head of the Department of Economics, in order to complete his work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University.

Class of 1915

O. W. Eschbach has been transferred from the Philadelphia Office of the Bell Telephone Company to 195 Broadway, New York City, as a special assistant in the personnel department of the A. T. & T.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Miller of Allentown, Pa., recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Anna, to Perry McKee Teeple, Perry, who is associate professor of Engineering at the University of South Carolina, did some work for the Broad River Power Company during the Christmas holidays. He is studying electrical engineering at the University in his spare time. He was recently elected a member of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Harry Wolfe is a member of the firm of Wolfe & Terhune, Public Accountants, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Class of 1916

10-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 12, 1926.

Mark this date down on the calendar—JUNE 12th. Nothing else matters or must interfere. The following will be out of luck unless we learn their whereabouts. Who can help out with these missing? W. H. Alexander, A. F. Benson, A. T. Bragonier, L. E. Grumbach, J. B. Hill, E. L. Kirkhuff, D. S. Sexton, C. O. Spitzer, C. H. Thomas, and J. M. S. Waller.

E. K. Adams, who is with the Fort Pitt Bridge Works, has been transferred from the main office in Pittsburgh to the Chicago office at 1308 Ashland Block. He is living at 4555 Malden Street.

Clifford W. Shaw is assistant patent attorney for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Class of 1917

Kyle Crichton's work in conducting the Democratic campaign last Fall in New Mexico established a reputation for him which recently brought about his appointment as manager of the Albuquerque Civic Council, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. In this capacity Kyle has charge of the city's national advertising campaign.

F. L. Magee, who is with the Aluminum Company of America, has been transferred from their Newark sales office to Albany, N. Y., where he is manager of the sales office at 100 State Street.

C. B. Stokes is in the State Highway Department of Oklahoma in the offices of the department in the State Capitol Building at Oklahoma City.

Is This the Advertisement You Were Looking For?

It is NOT!

You were looking for the advertisement of something to satisfy Present Needs and make your Daily Existence more Comfortable.

You may not Heed this Advertisement—so long as life moves along without a hitch. But there are such things as accidents and tragedies. Suppose they happen to you? What next?

SECURITY! Quite necessary for happiness and contentment and the enjoyment of Family, Friends and the World's Goods.

Be attentive to the next life insurance agent who comes to see you, and if he happens to represent the John Hancock Mutual of Boston remember that he has behind him a Strong Company Over Sixty Years in Business whose policies are most Liberal and Safe and Secure in every way.


LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Class of 1918

Tim Hukill looked over the campus on January 14 to approve the rapid progress that is being made on the new Beta Theta house and to chew the rag for a while in the Alumni Office. As previously reported in these authentic columns, Tim is now with the Atlas Powder Co., working out of the Philadelphia office, and paying occasional visits to their Allentown sub-office in his efforts to peddle dynamite to the quarries "up and down the Walley."

Sam Kendall is Vice-President of the Stanley Coal Company of Crellin, Maryland.

Class of 1919

Kenneth W. Boyd is a flying cadet at the Primary Flying School of the Army at Brooks Field, San Antonio. He writes that after having been flying for five months it becomes more fascinating daily. Although only about 15 per cent of the cadets graduate, Boyd hopes to be one of the lucky ones and to receive his commission and wings next September.

George A. Ganter, formerly with the Phoenix Utility Company of Hawley, Pa., is now with The Port of New York Authority, 11 Broadway, New York City.

E. V. Lehr, after some time spent in Mexico, has recently gone to Venezuela where he is working for the Venezuela Gulf Oil Company in Maracaibo.

E. T. Petrik, formerly with the Rail Welding and Bonding Company at Cleveland, Ohio, is now located in Baltimore, Md., where he is selling electric motors. His business headquarters are at Maryland Ave. and 22nd Street.

R. A. Stull, formerly general manager of the Scranton Ice & Coal Company, has established his own business under the name of Mountain Springs Ice Company at 146 E. Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Gillson R. Wagoner, Jr., is with the Ideal Cup Corporation of 168 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph B. Walker is with the Dravo Contracting Company located at their Neville Island plant. He is living in Coraopolis, Pa., at 1630 State Street.

Class of 1920

Whitie Carr is assistant superintendent of construction for the Charles H. Tompkins Company of 1612 Park Road, Washington, D. C.

Happy Dewhirst, who is with the Thompson Starrett Company, has been transferred from their



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B. B. Quirk, '13, Phila. Representative

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JOHN G. FLECK, '90
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
G. B. LA PISH, '19
Pur. Agt. Reading Br.

BRANCHES

Allentown, Pa.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Baltimore, Md.
Camden, N. J.
Easton, Pa.
Lancaster, Pa.
Lansdowne, Pa.
Macungie, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
Pottstown, Pa.
Reading, Pa.
Williamsport, Pa.
Williamstown, N. J.

New York office to Andover, Mass. He is living at 14 Bartlett Street, Andover.

John H. Mersfelder, Jr., has resigned from the New York Telephone Company to accept a position with Congoleum-Nairn Company, Inc., of Kearney, N. J.

Walt Terry is telephone engineer with the A. T. & T. at 195 Broadway, New York City.

Class of 1921

Walter F. Myers, Jr., is taking post graduate work at Yale and may be addressed at 1211 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Dave Pfeiffer is in the Turbine Engineering Department of the General Electric Company in Lynn, Mass., and writes that he likes his work very much. He was married last June and has bought a house in Lynn, Mass., at 15 Peary Avenue.

Walter H. E. Scott is Assistant Chief of Claims in the regional offices of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was recently transferred from the Charleston, W. Va., office of the Bureau.

Milo W. Summers is mining engineer with the American Coal Company at McComas, W. Virginia.

Class of 1922

Joseph L. Boltz is working as estimator for the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation at Kearney, N. J. He lives at 329 Murrey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Leslie L. Drew is with Poor's Publishing Company, 33 Broadway, New York City.

David Green passed the New Jersey bar exams in October and has formed a partnership for the general practise of law with his brother, Harry Green, under the name of Green & Green, with offices in the Prudential Building, 763 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

John A. Philippides writes that he has sold his canning factory in Lima, Peru, and is now in the importing and exporting business there. He would be glad to get in touch with any Lehigh men who are importers of wool and raw hides or any Lehigh men who are in the export business or wish to know something about the markets of Peru. "My ambition," he says, "is to establish an office in Peru with the true Lehigh spirit of service, where every Lehigh concern or manufacturer can find a real help in introducing his article in Peru or get any data they desire about business here."

Edmond P. Scofield is a chemist with the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company at their Bayonne, N. J., plant.

Buck Tait is with the Newark Public Service Company in the Terminal Building, 80 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

Wilmer K. Trauger is taking graduate work at Harvard and is living at 19 Conant Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

After flattering ourselves that we were pretty clever at sleuthing a new address for George Walters from his Lafayette ticket application, we were recently disillusioned by hearing from him that, far from having been transferred back to Allentown, Pa., he has taken up a permanent residence in Seattle, Washington, where he is district manager for the Traylor Engineering and Manufacturing Company. George advises us of a new arrival in his family who he says "Will be in town around September, 1940, prepared to enter Lehigh. Have Bob Young bear this in mind."

Whitey Whytock is teaching school at Liberty High in Bethlehem, Pa.

Class of 1923

The engagement of Rodney Beck to Mary E. Douglass, daughter of E. B. Douglass, '96, was recently announced. Rod is in the Pittsburgh sales office of the Aluminum Company of America.

Elmer M. Bloch has accepted a position with Hilson & Neuberger, Brokers, of 120 Broadway, New York City.

Howard F. Fehr is teaching in the Boys' High School in Reading, Pa.

Charles L. Felmley is mechanical engineer with the N. Y. Telephone Company at 309 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

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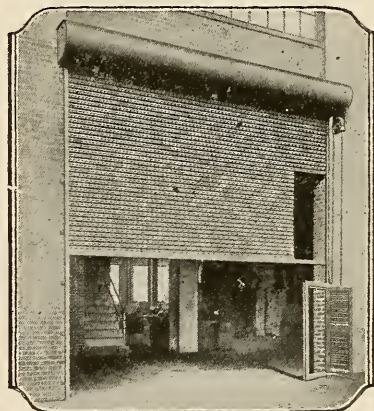
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Kewp Hicks, who is selling advertising for the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, has been transferred from New York to their Chicago office at 326 W. Madison Street.

Carrel McNulty has left the Prudential Life Insurance Company and is doing surveying work. He is living in Brooklyn, N. Y., at 1639 Nostrand Avenue.

Bob Platt is secretary and treasurer of the Automatic Vending Machine Corporation, of 120 Broadway, New York City. He is also president of the DeMattia Wire Works of Southport, Conn. For additional interesting information see "Marriages."

Edwin H. Snyder is working for the Public Service Electric & Gas Company at Hackensack, N. J. He is living in Hackensack at 417 River Street.

Herbert R. Talmage is studying at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, 19th and Spring Garden Streets.

Class of 1924

In case you should happen to tune in on somebody saying "SAGO" you may know that it is Biddle Arthurs, Jr., who operates a radio station with this call in Pittsburgh, Pa. Arthurs is with the Simond's Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh, Pa.

George W. Boggs has taken a position as salesman for the Model Mills Company of Philadelphia, Pa. He is living in the Tower Court Apartments in Elkins Park, Pa.

Roland F. Cook is working for Spear & Company, Real Estate, at 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Red DiGiulian is with the Associated Engineers, Inc., with headquarters in the Olivia Building, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Frank L. Harriss is working for the Eastern Malleable Castings Company at Wilmington, Del.

Donald J. Lindo is working as telephone engineer for the Southern Bell Telephone Company and is at present located in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Bill Long was in town the day after Christmas but we missed him as we were taking a half-day holiday. We learn however, that he has been transferred from the Metallurgical Department of the Vanadium Alloys Steel Company to their New England Sales Office. He makes his headquarters in Providence, Rhode Island, and covers most of the New England States in his travels. He and "Toots" Hall, '21, who is also in Providence, have formed a Lehigh Club in Providence with two members.

Class of 1925

Herbert G. Bedell is with the N. Y. Telephone Company in their uptown Commercial Department. He reports to the office at 15 Dey Street.

R. B. Borda is an accountant, his office being at 260 Broadway, New York City.

M. W. Brown is teaching chemistry and physics in the Wilson Borough High School, Easton, Pa.

Harry Egolf is in the building construction business in Philadelphia, Pa. He is living at home at 2803 N. Broad Street.

"Shorty" Everhart is working for the Bethlehem Steel Company in Bethlehem, Pa., as a chemist.

Charles A. McWilliams recently went to Chile on an engineering job. Details as to his work and plans are not yet available.

"Larry" Rostow has taken the position of Office Manager with the Anita Company, Inc., of 529 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Harry Siegmund is a junior engineer in the Market Street Gas Works in Newark, N. J., and is living in the Y. M. C. A. there.

E. F. Thompson, Jr., is with Halsey Stuart & Company, Bankers, in their Pittsburgh office at 914 Farmers Bank Building.

Alfred H. Verner has accepted a position as salesman with the U. S. Glass Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is living in Coraopolis, Pa.

H. A. Wisotzky has located back in the old home town of York, Pa., as office manager of the Maple Press Company of 212 York Street.

GOOD LIGHTING OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS SECURES SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY

The Code of Lighting for factories, mills and other work places of the State of New Jersey makes excellent recommendations of daylight for the proper lighting of industrial buildings.

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Importance of Daylight.

The unusual attention to gas and electric lighting in factories, mills and other work places during the past few years; the perfection of various lamps and auxiliaries; and the care which has been devoted to increasing the efficiency in various industrial apparatus—all go to emphasize the many advantages and economies that result from vital and adequate window space, as a means for daylight in the proper quantities, and in the right direction during those portions of the day when it is available.

Three Considerations.

Three important considerations of any lighting method are sufficiency, continuity and diffusion, with respect to the daylight illumination of interiors. Sufficiency demands adequate window area; continuity requires (a) large enough window area for use on reasonably dark days, (b) means for reducing the illumination when excessive, due to direct sunshine, and supplementing lighting equipment for use on particularly dark days, and especially towards the close of winter days, (c) diffusion demands interior decorations that are as light in color as practicable for ceilings and upper portions of walls, and of a dull or matt finish, in order that the light which enters the windows or that which is produced by lamps may not be absorbed and lost on the first object that it strikes; but that it may be returned by reflection and thus be used over and over again.

Diffusion also requires that the various sources of light, whether windows, skylights or lamps, be well distributed about the space to be lighted. Light colored surroundings as here suggested result in marked economy, but their main object is perhaps not so much economy as to obtain results that will be satisfactory to the human eye.

Requirements for natural lighting:

1. The light should be adequate for each employee.
2. The windows should be spaced and located that daylight is fairly uniform over the working area.
3. The intensities of daylight should be such that artificial light will be required only during those portions of the day when it would naturally be considered necessary.
4. The windows should provide a quality of daylight which will avoid a glare, due to the sun's rays, and light from the sky shining directly into the eye, or where this does not prove to be the case at all parts of the day, window shades or other means should be available to make this end possible.

As will be noticed in the above recommendations, large windows and proper diffusion of daylight are urged, in order to meet the demands of daylight lighting.

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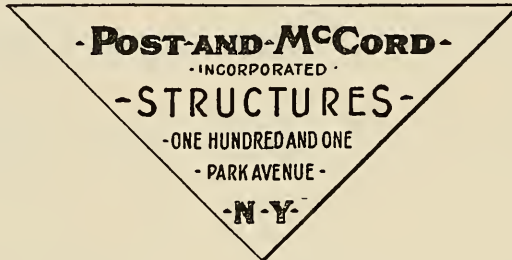
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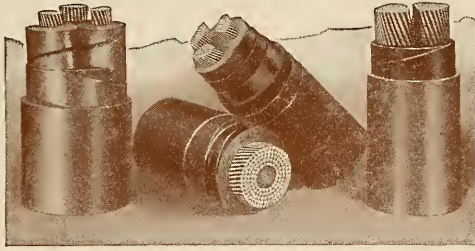
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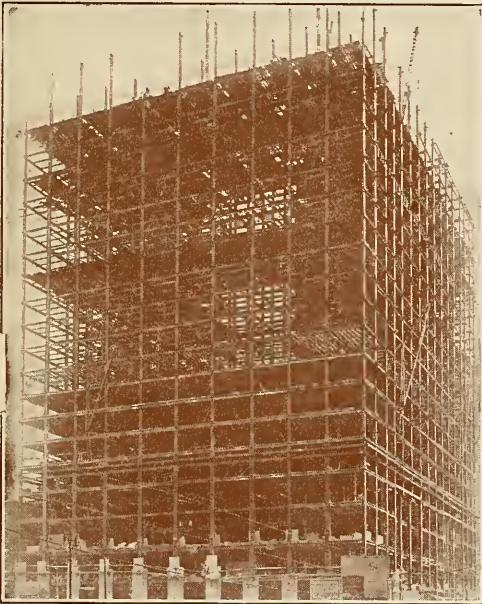
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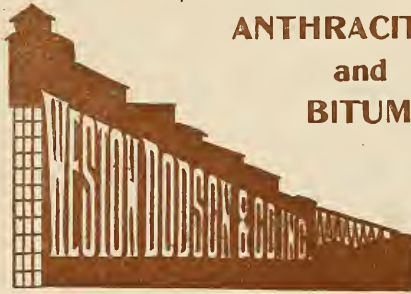
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